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Lutherstudien zur 4. Jahrhundertfeier der Reformation. Veröffentlicht von den Mitarbeitern der Weimarer Lutherausgabe. (Weimar: Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger. 1917. Pp. vi, 285.)

FIFTEEN scholars, associated in the critical edition of Luther's works, have here erected to their hero a monument "better than bronze". Archimedes himself, surrounded by the havoc of war, could not have studied more profoundly than have they.

The first essay, by that dean of Luther scholars, Gustav Kawareau, concerned with the early collections of the Reformer's letters, is a valuable prolegomenon to the new (Weimar) edition of the same. It is now nearly four hundred years since Obsopoeus published the first farrago of Luther's epistles, and the work of editing them is not done yet. Since, in 1884, Enders began the standard text, now nearly or quite completed with the sixteenth volume, about 125 new letters have come to light; a portion of these have been incorporated into his later volumes, but the reviewer has counted forty-five published and three unpublished letters still lacking in his pages. Though something has been done both to correct Enders and to supplement him in the American version of Luther's correspondence, a text at once complete and definitive must be awaited until that planned in the Weimar edition is done, should it, indeed, ever be published under the present tragic circumstances.

In resuming the history of the strife between Luther and Zwingli, Walter Köhler has three purposes: (1) to show that the whole thing was an unfortunate misunderstanding due to the Wittenberger's confounding the Swiss with Carlstadt and the Anabaptists; (2) to prove that the difference on the real presence was no more fundamental than divergence on several other dogmas; (3) to defend Zwingli from the charge of dishonorable methods of propaganda. Köhler admits, however, that the somewhat disingenuous tactics of Zwingli only made matters worse for him in the end.

Ernest Kroker has discovered a document on Luther's courtship, revealing facts only partially known before. In 1552 Amsdorf related that before he left Wittenberg in September, 1524, Catharine von Bora, whom he calls the prettiest of the refugee nuns, came to him and complained that Luther was trying to force her to marry Dr. Glatz, whereas she preferred to marry either Amsdorf or Martin himself. Accordingly, at the next opportunity, the noble Amsdorf says to his friend: "Why the devil will you urge and force good Katie to marry that old miser?" and receives the reply, "What devil *does* she want? If she won't have Glatz, she may wait a good while for someone else". But before a year was out Catharine's waiting was at an end.

One phase of the enormous effort that has gone to make the Weimar edition so nearly perfect is dealt with by Ernst Thiele in a survey of the extant Luther autographs. Surprisingly large as is his list, it is not yet

complete. No less than three autograph inscriptions, in books once owned by Luther and now in England, are known to the reviewer, but have escaped Thiele. He excludes from his list letters, because he believes they are fully noted in Enders. This is not the case. None of the autographs now in America are known to Enders, nor are some of the autographs in England.

Two studies of the work of Luther's amanuenses Dietrich and Röser, by Freitag and Reichert respectively, not only give an impressive survey of what history owes to these self-suppressing disciples, but do something to clear up the problem of the provenance of portions of the *Table Talk*. Other articles on the hymns, on the translation of the New Testament, and on the Wittenberg press all have their interest. The volume closes with the publication of a letter from Cardinal Salviati to the Cardinal of Ravenna on the proposal to settle the schism by offering Luther and one of his friends red hats. The date, 1539, is doubted by the editor, Karl Drescher, but to the reviewer seems unobjectionable.

PRESERVED SMITH.

The Political Works of James I., reprinted from the Edition of 1616. With an Introduction by CHARLES HOWARD MCILWAIN, Professor of History and Government in Harvard University. [Harvard Political Classics, vol. I.] (Cambridge: Harvard University Press; London: Humphrey Milford. 1918. Pp. cxi, 354. \$4.00.)

THIS is the first volume of what the Harvard Press hopes may become a series of reprints of the less accessible material for the history of political science. "The student needs to know not alone *what* the masters thought, but also *how* they thought. . . . He needs above all somehow to gain an appreciation of the whole political mind of the period." This he must attain, the editor feels, by a study of the original works *in extenso*. Only thus can he become accustomed to the "intellectual climate". Professor McIlwain believes that there was no period when the influence of England upon political thinking was so extensive as during the first decade of the reign of James I., and that the king himself was directly responsible for it. Both these considerations justify a reprint of the king's political writings.

This reprint follows the text of the edition of 1616, which was prepared with the king's sanction, and which embodied his own corrections and changes. No variant readings to the earlier editions have been given, though for the most part the references and side-notes of the original edition have been retained as foot-notes. The editor wisely refrained however from any attempt to identify those annotations left vague by the royal author or his editors. The editor has also wisely collected his own comment in a systematic and lengthy introduction, in which he treats of English thought in the sixteenth century with rela-